



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The Thermometer at this season experiences greater changes in few hours than it does in all probability at any other, for, notwithstanding a considerable cold prevails during the time the sun is below the horizon, in a few hours after sunrise it ascends to a considerable height, on the morning of the 6th of May it was observed at 6 A.M. at 33°, and at 9 A.M. it had risen to 44°. The general temperature of the mornings has been low for the season, it seldom stood as high as 50°; its highest was on the 30th of April, 57°.

The lowest temperature was on the 8th of May when it was at 39°; its highest 62°, on the 23d of April.

The prevalent winds have been easterly, as follows, S.E. 6; E. 7; N.E. 14; S.W. only 7 times.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

FOR JUNE, 1810

2nd day we have new Moon at 39 min. past 4 o'clock in the morning, but without an eclipse, as she is upwards of four one fourth degs. south of the ecliptic.

5th. The distance of the Moon from Venus is very considerably increased, and she is between the two first stars of the Little Dog; at 9, she is 32 deg. 39 min. from the first of the Lion.

10th. The Moon is below, but near to the second of the Virgin, the most western of the five stars in the Triangle; and at 9, she is 25 deg. 53 min. from Spica in the Virgin.

15th. She passes the meridian at 40 min. past 10, having below her the second of the Scorpion, to the west, and Antares and Saturn to the east of the meridian, Antares being the lowest. The group, therefore, formed by these objects during the night, is calculated to excite our attention. At 9, she is 42 deg. 33 min. from the first of the Virgin, and 58 deg. 26 min. from the first of the Eagle.

20th. On this day the rapidity of the Moon's course will be noticed by the great increase of her distance, since last night, from the two first stars of the Goat. She passes, during the night, the line between the second of the Water-bearer and the small stars in the tail of the Goat.

25th. She rises in the morning under the fifth star of the Fishes; the four stars in the square being at a considerable distance above her.

Mercury is in his inferior conjunction on the 21st, in the morning, and of course every evening before that time will give us fewer opportunities of observing him than the preceding. On the first of this month, Venus and this planet will attract attention after sunset, forming a quadrangle with the seventh and twelfth of the Twins. Venus passes him but at a considerable distance, as they are going in contrary directions with respect to the ecliptic, Mercury approaching it, but Venus receding from it.

Venus is an evening star, and her duration above the horizon every day increases, though slowly, her motion is direct through about 37 deg. The Moon passes her on the 4th.

Mars is in conjunction with the sun on the 15th, and of course is an evening star till that time, and a morning star after, but so near the sun during the whole month that he will not attract attention.

Jupiter is a morning star and may be seen every day for a longer interval before sun-rise than the preceding day; his motion is direct through six one fourth degrees; on the 13th, he passes the fourth of the Ram, and his recess from it will be daily apparent. The Moon passes him on the 27th.

Saturn passes the mer. on the first, at 51 min. before 1, in the morning, and on the 19th, at 48 min. past 10 at night, of course we shall have good opportunities in the course of this month, for making our observations on this planet. The Moon passes him on the 15th.

Herschell is in the mer. nearly at 10, on the first; he continues to recede from the first of the Balance, his motion being retrograde through three one fourth degs. The Moon passes him on the 14th.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

1st SATELLITE.			2d SATELLITE.			3d SATELLITE.					
Immersions.			Immersions.								
DAYS.	H. M. S.		DAYS.	H. M. S.		DAYS.	H. M. S.		DAYS.	H. M. S.	
2	1	32 56	3	9	8 20	7	21 21 44 Im.				
3	20	1 31	6	22	26 32	7	23 21 42 E.				
5	14	30 10	10	11	44 27	15	1 22 51 Im.				
7	8	58 44	14	1	2 44	15	3 22 53 E.				
9	3	27 21	17	14	20 37	22	5 23 34 Im.				
10	21	55 54	21	3	39 1	22	7 23 39 E.				
12	16	24 31	24	16	56 54	29	9 24 43 Im.				
14	10	53 4	28	6	15 22	29	11 24 51 E.				
16	5	21 39									
17	23	50 11									
19	18	18 46									
Look to the right hand.*											
* First Satellite Continued.											
			21	19	47 17						
			23	7	15 51						
			25	1	44 21						
			26	20	12 54						
			28	14	41 23						
			30	9	9 56						